

Utah Department of Corrections

Presentation to Executive Appropriations Committee

October 2018

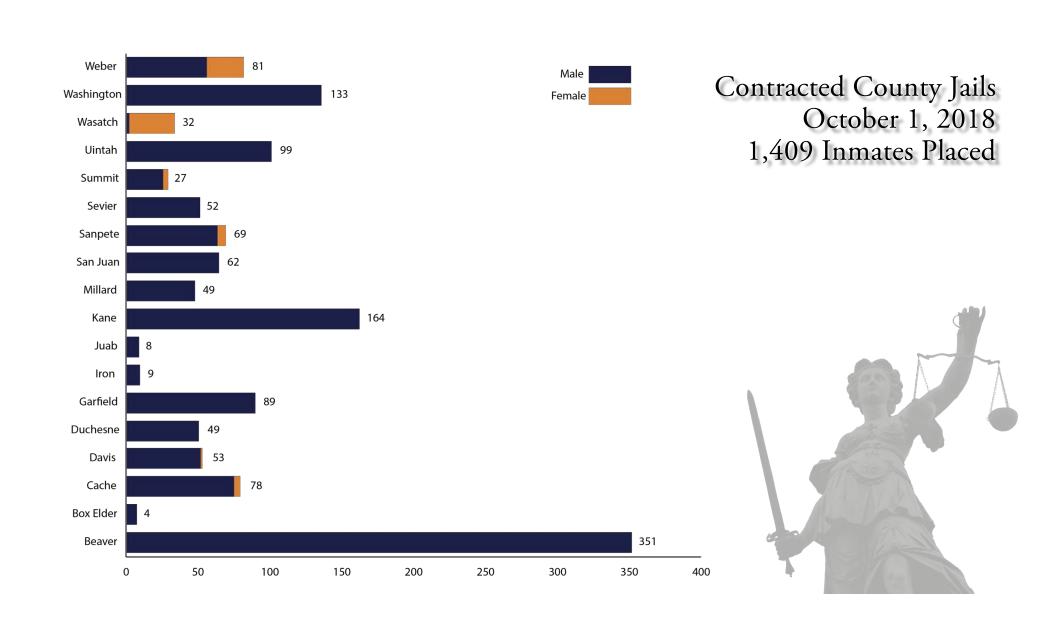


Jail Contracting: Placement Considerations

- Many factors must be considered in making placements of inmates into contract county jails
 - Security level of the inmate (e.g. Level 2 inmates will not go to a county jail)
 - Medical and mental health needs of the inmate and the jail's ability to provide the level of care needed
 - Inmate gender
 - Program involvement if the inmate is currently engaged in treatment or education they will not be moved to a county jail unless that jail provides treatment
 - Employment with Correctional Industries inmates learning skills and earning a wage will not be moved to a county jail

Jail Contracting — Current Issues

- The Department has funding to access 1,558 jail beds to house state inmates
 - 235 beds funded (through HB 157 from the 2018 General Session) for approved cognitive behavioral and vocational trades programs
 - 96 current beds for pre-sex offender treatment in Kane, Sanpete, Uintah, and Washington counties
 - 86 current beds for full sex offender treatment (not pre-treatment) in counties
 - 294 current beds for substance abuse treatment programming



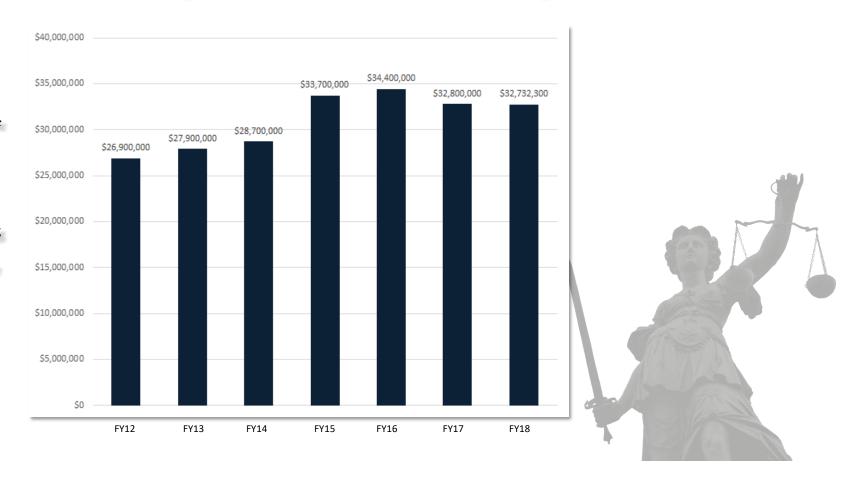
Utah's Contracting Rate

- The calculated final state daily incarceration rate for FY2020 is \$98.77
 - Rate for jail beds is 73% of this rate or \$72.10 per bed day
 - Rate for jail beds with treatment is 91.75% of this rate or \$90.62 per bed day
 - Rate for jail beds with alternative treatment (vocational trades or cognitive behavioral treatment) is 81% of this rate or \$80.00 per bed day
 - Rate for jail reimbursement is 50% of this rate or \$49.36 per bed day

Jail Contracting Line-item Funding

After a substantial increase in FY2016, funding for jail contracting has remained at the low \$30 million dollar level.

Based on FY2019 funding and contracting rate, 1,558 county jail beds are available.

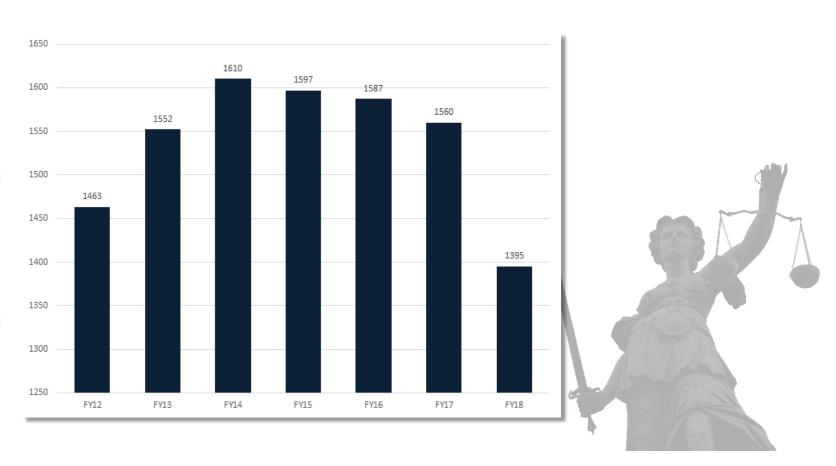


Average Yearly Jail Contract Bed Use

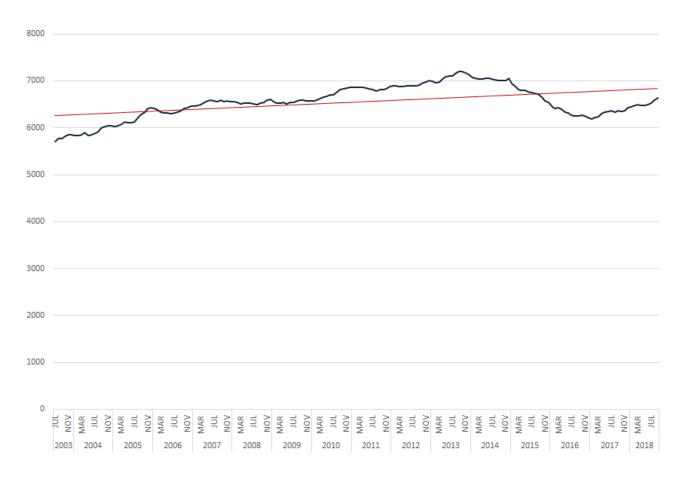
The average yearly number of jail beds used for state inmates declined significantly in FY18.

This was primarily due to moving inmates out of Davis, Weber and Cache counties to make room for Operation Rio Grande.

Today, most of the state inmates have been moved back into these county jails.



Total Inmate Population – July 2003 to September 2018

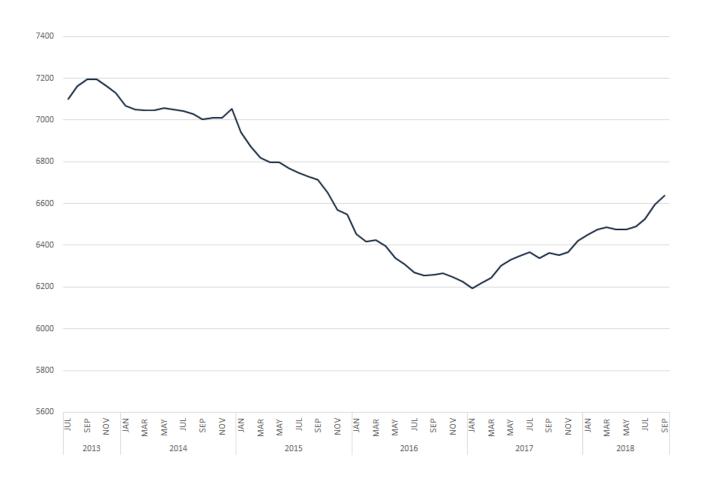


There has been substantial change in the inmate population since September 2013, which makes projections very difficult.

The number of inmates has started to increase at a very high rate over the past year.

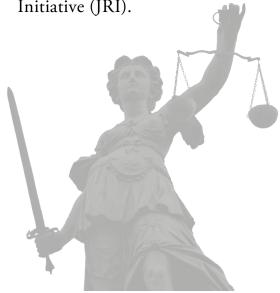


Total Inmate Population — July 2013 to September 2018

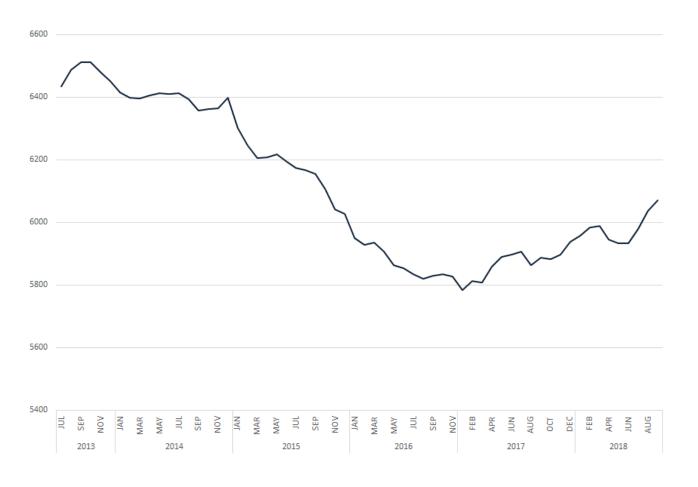


Since January 2017, the total inmate population has increased by 446 inmates.

This growth is outpacing the average growth rate prior to implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI).



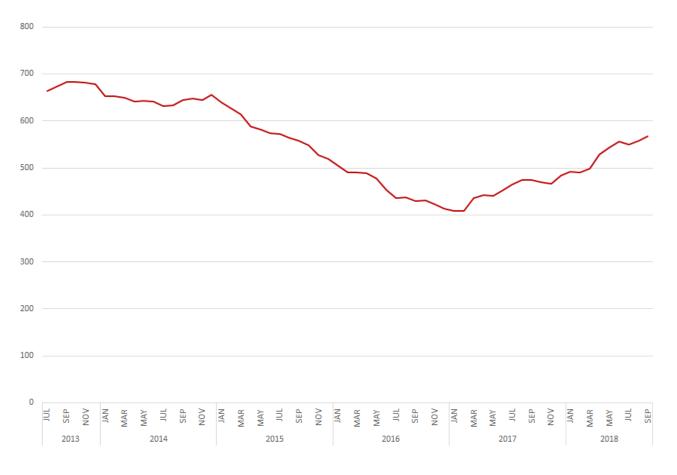
Male Inmate Population — July 2013 to September 2018



Since January 2017, the male inmate population has increased by 287 inmates.



Female Inmate Population — July 2013 to September 2018

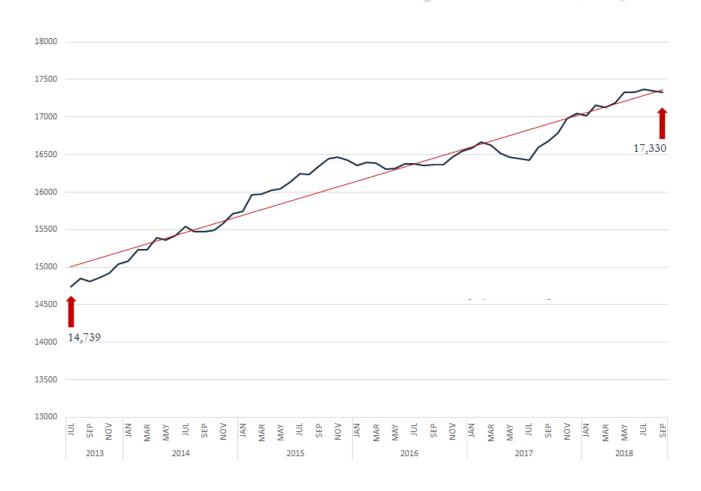


Since January 2017, the female inmate population has increased by 159 inmates.

This is both an unusual and substantial increase in the female population.



Probationers and Parolees Supervised — July 2013 to September 2018

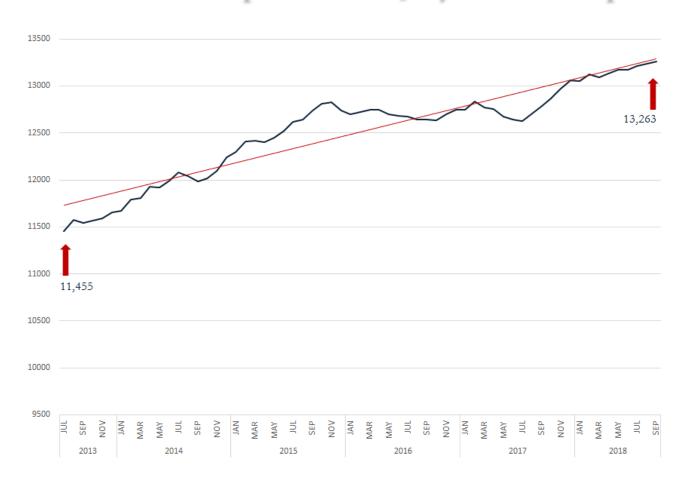


Since July of 2013, the number of offenders being supervised in the community has increased by 2,591 offenders.

If the State wanted to keep caseloads at 55 offenders, this would equate to 47 additional AP&P agents.



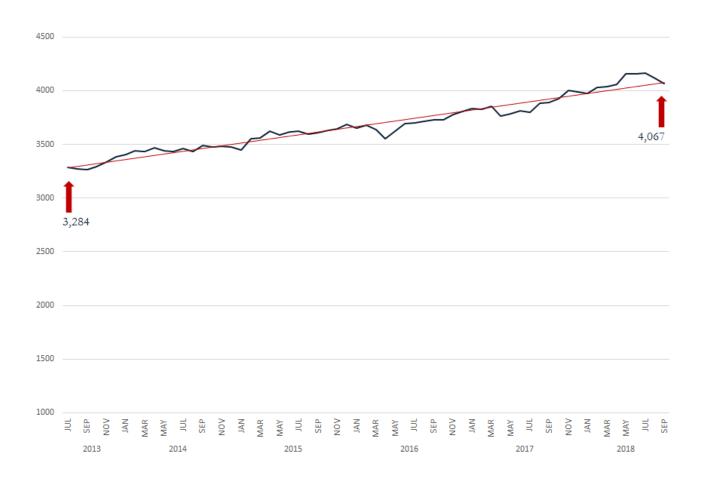
Probationers Supervised — July 2013 to September 2018



The number of probationers supervised in the community has increased by 1,808 offenders since July 2013.



Parolees Supervised — July 2013 to September 2018



The number of parolees supervised in the community has increased by 783 offenders since July 2013.





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